

**The Times-Dispatch**  
DAILY-WEEKLY-SUNDAY

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MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1909.

**THIS IS CLEAN-UP DAY.**

The good housekeepers of Richmond: Your opportunity has come at last. This is the day given up to you exclusively. Clean as much as you are willing to. Empty as much trash as you will into the back alley. If your husband, in comic paper style, complains, simply tell him that you are following the Mayor's own orders. If the trashman growls at the amount you deposit in the alley, do not fail to ask him for what he draws a salary from the city. Thus will both of them be detained for a considerable period.

If to-day is really observed in the manner suggested by the health authorities, it can be made a blessing to Richmond. While the general health of the city will be promoted by a good cleaning up, the great results will be the extermination of mosquitoes and flies in many places.

The mosquito, as every one now knows, is hatched out in stagnant water. He does not require a pond or a lake, but thrives finely in a rain-barrel, a tin can or a flower jar. For this reason, it is important to-day to make a thorough inspection of the premises to make sure that no stagnant water is left anywhere. In case the water cannot be emptied, a small amount of kerosene oil, poured on the surface, will answer the same purpose.

Flies cannot be exterminated with as much ease, but their numbers can be greatly reduced. They must have dirt and filth to hatch in, and similar dirt on which to feed. If all the dirt is removed, there will be few flies. In case it is impossible to haul away all the filth, a thick sprinkling of lime will prevent the hatching of future stocks of flies.

And so, Madam, to work! Let us make Richmond cleaner than it has been in all its life, and thereafter let us agree to keep it clean forever!

**THE CALL FOR NEW BIDS.**

There has been some talk to the effect that the Council Committee on Electricity, at its meeting to-night, will simply repeat its original recommendation in the matter of the electric plant award, without making any effort to do better, if possible, or to fulfill the broad purposes for which the Council sent back this recommendation before. We imagine that this is talk only. Such a proceeding, it seems to us, would put the committee in a wholly indefensible position. There could be nothing in the world to gain by it, since it is not conceivable that the new bids to be had for the asking will be less favorable to the city than the old. Not even the gain of time can be urged, since bidders are already familiar with the specifications and can submit fresh estimates with little delay. On the other hand, there is evidently everything to gain by a call for new bids. A reduction in price on the part of one or all bidders is almost certain to follow. The specifications can be made exact, as in the matter of cut-offs for the lamps, so that all bidders will figure on precisely the same basis. Bids itemized throughout can be insisted upon, so that part of the contract can be awarded to one bidder, if desired, and part to another. Moreover the new bids can be fully discussed and the bidders fully heard in such a way as to leave no possible room for any complaints of unfairness afterward. These are all points in the city's interest, and there is at least no chance of losing anything by reaching out for them, as any business man in like circumstances would certainly do. It is hardly to be believed that any group of sensible men would ignore them simply for the pleasure and pride of sticking to an opinion once formed.

The committee has other highly responsible duties in addition to that of driving the best possible bargain for the city in the award of the plant contract. The plant as proposed provides for only the present needs of the city itself. Requests for light for outlying districts and for city buildings, not figured on in the proposals, are already coming in. The Fuller resolution asks for an inquiry into the cost of so enlarging the plant as to take care of all these various needs. Here is a matter requiring careful deliberation and business-like handling. The necessary poles and wires have, also, not been included in any estimates, and these mean an additional expense. Thus the cost of this plant to the taxpayers grows as we come closer to it, and this makes it more than ever necessary not to spend a dollar anywhere that can be fairly and honestly saved.

**THE SHORN LAMB.**

The kind Providence that tempers the wind to the shorn lamb has so far appeared indifferent to plier needs of the buyer of food, raiment and various simple household necessities. To the man whose house costs

more because of the lumber tariff, whose shoes cost more because of the tariff on hides, whose clothes cost more because of the tariff on wool and cotton, it is small consolation to be told that the real and heavy burden of high cost of living is more than counterbalanced by certain mystical benefits which have never been, and can never be, convincingly demonstrated.

Take, for example, the cost of clothes. There has never been a time in the history of this country when clothes cost as much as now, or were worth as little. Moreover, since the cheaper grades cost proportionately more, and are worth proportionately less, than the most expensive grades, it is on those least able to bear it that the wool tax falls most severely. This tax is a subsidy pure and simple, and a subsidy by which the necessities of the poor are laid under tribute to the rich; for the farming lands of America are too valuable to make it possible for coarser grades of wool to be profitably raised. The tax of 11 cents a pound on uncleaned wool and 44 cents a pound on cleaned grades is effectively an exclusion of the only substance from which serviceable clothes and warm blankets can be made. The men who laid the wool tariff originally and who are reinforcing its inequities now appear quite impervious to all such considerations. Those who live in steam-heated homes know little of the difference between light, warm woolen blankets and the wretched shoddy under which the wage-earner has to shiver. And what is true of the texture of good blankets is in even greater measure true of the fabrics used for overcoats and clothing. To him that hath is given and from him that hath not is taken away. The shameless mockery of this situation is thus stated by the New York Times:

It has been shown by the investigation of the experts of the United States government that the cost of labor in woolen goods does not exceed 40 per cent. of the total cost of manufacture. A tax, therefore, of 40 per cent. on the foreign price of the goods would enable the manufacturer, if he chose, to pay his men at least double the foreign wages. But at present rates of taxation his men are compelled to pay from 100 per cent. to 200 per cent. higher for the woolen goods they use. What good does it do them if they receive 40 cents more in wages and spend, say, \$2 more for clothing, or, since they cannot afford woolen clothing, have to wear a miserable mixture of cotton and shoddy?

From all this chicanery and brutal pillage under the name of law and the oratorical promises of "prosperity," there emerges one fact significant of comfort. The consumer knows now, as never before, that he is being robbed, and knowledge of that sort is the first step to real reform.

**THE FEE SYSTEM; FEES OF COUNTY TREASURERS.**

In directing attention to some of the forces and frauds of the present fee system in Virginia, this newspaper has avoided suggesting that all officers who receive their remuneration by fees are overpaid. There are, of course, various instances where exactly the reverse is the case. But this only adds to the injustice of the system by making distinctions in the same class of officers.

If there were, however, a class where it could truly be said that all were overpaid, that class would certainly be the county treasurers. It is safe to presume that in nine cases out of ten county treasurers are paid for more than they do.

If any one doubts this general statement, he need only consult the Code and there observe that the laws allow the treasurers such a multitude of commissions that these officers are made affluent, in most cases, by the very terms of law. For instance: the treasurer receives the fee levied of a county, and gets 5 per cent. of the gross amount of it under \$15,000, and 3 per cent. for all sums beyond that amount. He receives a like commission on the school levy and on every other county levy, as well as on the taxes he receives for the State. If the county receives any funds from a city which has annexed a portion of the county's territory, the treasurer has another commission; if the county sells bonds, he comes in for a share of the receipts. He is even allowed a commission on the State's money placed in his hands to be distributed among the schools of the county.

When it is remembered that the State taxes collected in 1908 amounted to \$3,800,000, and that county and district school levies for the average session amount to about \$620,000, it is at once apparent that some treasurers have been receiving very large commissions. Exactly how the commissions on this and other funds are distributed cannot be ascertained without an examination of books kept by the treasurers and guarded with argus-like care.

From information at our disposal, however, we have compiled a table showing the amounts to which county treasurers were entitled during a single year. This list only includes commissions on school funds and State taxes, and omits all other moneys received by the treasurers. A few items from this statement may be interesting:

Treasurer of—	Commissions (on school funds and State taxes only)
Albemarle.....	\$3,100
Augusta.....	4,400
Accomac.....	3,200
Halifax.....	3,400
Henrico.....	5,800
Norfolk county.....	9,000
Rockingham.....	4,300
Wise.....	3,500

the State should pay twice as much as a private employer would pay for the same class of work? Is there any reason why the taxpayers of the State should annually contribute these surplus thousands in order that some scores of successful politicians may live in ease?

If the people want this system abolished, they can have their will at any time by demanding reform at the hands of their representatives in the Assembly.

It is an ill wind and so forth. The "Hot Weather Don'ts" man is taking advantage of the peculiar situation to knock down a little spare money.

Of course, the returns are not all in yet, but Atlanta, Ga., seems to be unexpectedly in the lead in announcing the discovery of Louisa Ling.

The hot spell evidently thinks that it is better to bend than to break.

"Senator Gore," notes the Birmingham Age-Herald, "is well qualified to fill any office." For heaven's sake don't insure to take him away from the one he is now filling with such particular merit.

Considering the extravagant cost of edible food, we imagine that Chicago, who recently ate a \$17 Panama is being nibbled by his friends for a stingy tightwad.

Governor Joseph Brown's opportunity to shine by contrast amounts to a veritable clench.

Evidently the Senate considered that the shoe tax needed resolving.

The Cleveland Plain-Dealer declares that the new Sultan of Turkey is "a typical Democrat." But, friend, what is a typical Democrat?

And again if an alert young corporation found itself earning over \$5,000 a year, it would probably have no more difficulty in arranging a salary for the son-in-law of the third vice-president.

Beecham Tree, the well-known thespian, has just been knighted, which is several pegs better than being booted.

It seems to be murderous weather in several senses.

No one calls them the filthy Wrights, either.

The insurgents have a hard time keeping cool these days. Mr. Taft seems to be dead against them and the thermometer is hitting around 102.

Mr. Bailey denies that Andrew Carnegie wrote the story of the life of Wilson-Gorman bill. Senators have to deny some pretty odd things in their time.

Maybe it was all right for Senator Bailey to repudiate the Democratic platform, but it does seem like overdoing things by trying to give him so many kicks in the face.

But even if Senator Aldrich could capitalize all the advertising he is getting, it is doubtful if it would bring him much in dividends.

**JOHN WOOLMAN.**

Pioneer Abolitionist Traveled Among the Quakers of Virginia.

The resolution of John Woolman by Dr. Elliot came as a surprise to many ordinarily well-read persons. Here was a real literary mystery to be solved. Because they could not solve it offhand they felt an increased contempt for the amazing selection of the works that Woolman had made. A liberal education within a five-foot shelf. Yet only a passing acquaintance with Woolman's writings should have led them to that. The Journal of John Woolman, as published in 1871, with an introduction by the Quaker poet, had a wide circulation.

John Woolman is entitled by right to a niche in the place among early American worthies. Born in 1720 on a plantation in Burlington county in New Jersey, he grew up in a family of Quakers. He was entirely people with Quakers. In his twenty-first year, as he relates in his journal, he was engaged in a man at Mount Hope, "much business as a shopkeeper and baker to tend shops and keep books." His master sold a negro woman to him, and he was asked to sell her. He yielded, but, to the great sorrow of his heart, he was so afflicted in his mind that he said before my master and the friend that I believed slave-keeping to be a practice inconsistent with the Christian religion. That circumstance was the starting point of a lifelong testimony against slavery.

Woolman was a poor man, and to earn his livelihood he learned the tailoring trade. He was a Quaker, a God-fearing man, who loved truth above all things. From the time the iniquity of human slavery was borne in upon him, he was determined to bring about its end. For thirty years as a minister of his sect he traveled from foot to foot, preaching the cause of Friends in North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland, throughout New Jersey and Pennsylvania and in Massachusetts, urging the Quakers to abandon negro slavery among themselves and to exert their influence to free the colored others not of their sect. The effect of his teachings was seen not only in the Quakers, but in the formation of many abolition societies which continually pressed for the passage of State Legislatures by petition. Twelve years after his death in 1775 from smallpox, while he was on his way to the Virginia yearly meeting of the Friends, the Society of Friends in the United States had 100,000 members.

Richmond-Augusta Road. This is suggested as the most practical route for contemplated highway. We have mistaken the text to the effect that the State's friends in the Newberry Observer, why we should advocate the automobile route via Augusta, when that via Newberry to Atlanta was the more direct.

The State's route is the capital route, the tourists' resort route. It was advocated at the time the State was divided into two parts, the upper, or Piedmont route, designed by attempting to go to the coast by way of Newberry, thus cutting out two of the most important ports in the South, Albemarle and Augusta. One highway cannot make love to every town in the State unless it compromises the interests of the most important cities. The route from Richmond to Augusta is the most practical road for four-wheel automobiles. It is comparatively level all the way; it is possible to economically construct sand-clay roads all the way; it will be open in winter, and will link the chief tourist resorts of Georgia and the Carolinas. Atlanta need not be a dead end. Augusta, if it wishes the tourists to must reckon with Augusta.

**Borrowed Jingles.**

**SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT.**  
He was a hero bold,  
Contented dweller  
Within the sheltering fold  
Of a hot seller.  
She was a heroine gay,  
And pampered pride of a  
Continued story.  
She moved in her own set:  
He in his tarried.  
And thus they never met  
Till they were married.  
And so from trouble free,  
With joy and love  
They each lived happily  
Forever after.  
—Pittsburg Post.

**MERELY JOKING.**

Revenge.  
Silence—Yes, she has threatened to make things unpleasant for him.  
Cynicism—Is that so? When are they going to be married?—Philadelphia Record.  
Depends on the dust.  
Church—in the future the man with the shaggy head and the woman with the golden hair will be the only ones to hire one, and you'll find out—Yonkers Statesman.

Sudden.  
She—Yes, I adore a big, broad-shouldered, brainy, handsome-looking man.  
He—Well, I think this is so sudden—Columbia Jester.

As to Time.  
She—Do you think it would take you long to learn to love a girl?  
He—I don't know. How long have you got—Yonkers Statesman.

The Only Way.  
"How did Tom manage to get so much of his uncle's estate?"  
"By being the lawyer's only daughter."—Boston Transcript.

Slung.  
Country Drummer (with cigars)—Pardon me, have you a match?  
Village Loner (tentatively)—Yes, but I haven't time to light one for you.  
Country Drummer—Good! In that case you won't need the match—Chicago News.

**PERTINENT POINTS.**  
A COINCIDENCE: On the notice board of a church near Manchester, one day the following announcement appeared together: A potato pie supper will be held on Saturday evening. Subsequent to the church notice, a sign of agony.—Manchester Guardian.

Bob Galley has brought to our office a great corn stalk. He had eaten the roasting ears. That is what we needed most. But we have no corn. We will have to grow some degree long enough to grow next time.—Conyers (Ga.) Free Press.

James R. Garfield and Clifford Phocot are about to collaborate on a book about the Roosevelt administration. We didn't know that Clifford Phocot was a book writer.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The thing that most impressed Mr. Aldrich in the difference between President Taft's message and the kind a certain mighty hunter would have sent in—Springfield Union.

The Illinois Supreme Court has ruled that the primary law is invalid. It's enough to make a lawyer's head ache. It's a pity Billy Lorrimer's election to the Senate.—Philadelphia North American.

If France's army is in as good condition as her navy, there may again be need some day for Joan of Arc's services—New York Evening Mail.

**MONUMENT TO JACKSON.**

Proposed Movement Heartily Indorsed. Richmond the Proper Site.

The suggestion proceeding from a correspondent of the Richmond Times-Patriot, that a monument to Stonewall Jackson be erected in Richmond expresses what, in our judgment, will prove an overwhelming public sentiment throughout Virginia and the South. When one pauses to think about it, it seems passing strange that a movement of this sort has not been projected at an earlier time. Second only to Lee does Jackson stand in the esteem of a people who regard them both as exemplars of the best that the South has produced. The memory of Jackson will always hold commanding place in the affections of the South, and the reverence and cherished as representing an ideal after which people in all countries and in all climes may pattern. The South has no nobler nobility of human nature. It is altogether meet, therefore, that this fact should be symbolized in granite and bronze by a monument which in dignity of pretensions may convey some fitting estimate of the man's great stature in history.

Richmond is the place for the proposed statue. It is famous as a city of monuments erected in honor of Virginia and the South. Jackson's must be added to the number already erected, and his chief reliance he was until struck down at Chancellorsville—Lynchburg News.

**FLIES ON THE FARM.**

Dangerous Pests Are Responsible for Much Typhoid Fever.

Flies on the farm can make much scarier by keeping the manure well cleaned up. Then the woven wire screens are hung over the manure and easily adapted to all sizes of windows and wire screen doors fitted with springs to close quickly will keep the flies out, but especially important as a preventive of disease.

With a farm-house isolated from other buildings, it should be easy to prevent many of the flies that are usually found there, by keeping the stables and farmyard absolutely clean of manure, and getting it out where it will do good and not harm.

Remember that the flies have horse manure and filth to breed in, and you do not want these carried into your milk or other food.—W. F. Massey, in Raleigh (N. C.) Progressive Farmer.

**WHY?**

Some Questions Suggested by Present Congressional Session.  
Why does not the government seek economy with as much energy as it does extravagance? Why does not the government impose a stamp act as the easiest, the most economical, the most certain way of raising the money needed for the most practical of all taxes? Why does the Senate persist in showing a blind and heedless regard for the public opinion of the tariff? Why does it request your Senators and Representatives to answer these questions.—New York Journal of Commerce.

**The Courts of Europe**

By La Marquise de Fontenoy.

**M** The Sultan's Royal Visit. AHMED V. has announced his intention of proceeding to pay visits to the principal courts of Europe, and to Paris, in the fall, following in this respect the example of his father, Sultan Abdul Aziz. The Sultan's visit to the Tuileries, after having preceded to England. He was received at Dover by the then Prince of Wales, now Edward VII., who had been invited to the Palace, entertained by the Lord Mayor of London at a banquet given in his honor at the Guildhall was presented with the freedom of the city, and visited Queen Victoria at Windsor, the Queen, in obedience to the laws of etiquette, offering her chair to the Sultan. He returned to his dominions, stopping at Vienna on the way, where he was magnificently entertained by Emperor Francis Joseph. The Sultan was not considered of sufficient importance in those days to warrant his visiting the courts of Berlin, St. Petersburg, or Rome. It is probable that his first visit will be to the Kaiser.

The tour of Abdul Aziz was entirely spoiled for him by the fact that the Sultan of Persia, who was to visit the courts of Europe had been timed for the same month. When the Sultan arrived in Persia, he found that the Sultan of Persia had reached there several days earlier, while when he got to London, the Sultan had again managed to get there two days in advance of him. Now, the Sultan looked upon himself as a mere provincial governor, inferior in rank to the Sultan of Persia, and he was not inclined to sit at the same table with him, and his head bowed with anger when he found that the Sultan was being received everywhere with sovereign honors, and was being welcomed by the British monarch with more enthusiasm than himself. For the Khedive was as jovial and cheery as Abdul Aziz was the reverse. Moreover, the Sultan had heard in the public mind with the Sultan, and he was not inclined to sit at the same table with him, and his head bowed with anger when he found that the Sultan was being received everywhere with sovereign honors, and was being welcomed by the British monarch with more enthusiasm than himself.

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**Big Reservations Opened**

In July, 1909, three more Indian Reservations will be opened to the white man. All directly on, or adjacent to the

**Northern Pacific R'y**

**The Flathead.** In the most picturesque part of the Rockies, has 450,000 acres of the finest of agricultural and grazing lands. A permanent reclamation project will also make a large part of it very attractive.

**The Coeur d'Alene.** Just east of the city of Spokane, Washington. On Coeur d'Alene Lake has about 200,000 acres, including timber lands.

**The Spokane.** north of the city of Spokane, has about 50,000 acres. The Flathead lands are appraised at \$1.25 to \$7.00 an acre. Others not yet appraised.

**Registration for all these lands extends from July 15 to August 6, 1909. Drawings will take place August 8, 1909. Entries will not be made before April 1, 1910.**

For the Flathead land, registration is at Missoula, Montana.

For Coeur d'Alene land at Coeur d'Alene City, Idaho.

For Spokane land at Spokane, Washington.

For detailed information regarding lands etc., write to

C. W. MOTT, Gen. Emis. Agent  
Northern Pacific R'y, ST. PAUL, MINN.

For full information about Summer Tourist and Home-coming rates, and train service write to

P. W. PUMMILL, Dist. Pass. Agent,  
711 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



that the announcement of the resignation of its director, Mr. Edward Maudslayi, has been a great loss to the office of a quarter of a century, cannot but excite interest in this country. Sir Edward has been on the staff of the British Museum since 1881, that is to say, for nearly fifty years, and is one of the foreign members of the Prussian Academy of Sciences. He is probably the greatest authority living on the history of the medieval West, and the office which he now vacates carries with it a very handsome and fully furnished residence at the British Museum, for repairs, heating, etc., a salary of about \$10,000 a year, and a large pension. The director of the British Museum, I may add, is likewise, ex-officio, the principal librarian of the great national library, which is the most important in the world, both in size and in the value of its contents. Sir Edward's resignation will be a great loss to the British Museum, and a board of trustees, of which the help apparent is invariably the chairman.

Sir Edward's administration will be remembered mainly in connection with his success in popularizing the museum. One of the things which contributed to this was the obtaining of the labels of the various objects in popular language instead of in scientific or technical expression. He was the first to have given rise to manifestations of disapproval was in his selection of the objects to be placed in the world of letters which enfold the base of the dome of the reading room of the British Museum. He was excited almost as much indignation by the names that he had omitted to place on the labels as he had in the list, which was inevitable, since each man of a literary bent naturally has his own particular ideas as to just what should have a place in such a roll of honor.

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**STATE PRESS**

The Newport News Appointment. Newport, N. H., June 27.—Prof. Willis A. Jenkins is not a fit man to be placed at the head of a school system, the State Board of Education has elected Prof. Jenkins Superintendent of Schools for this city.

Through this seems to indicate that the State Board of Education is not a fit man to be placed at the head of a school system, the State Board of Education has elected Prof. Jenkins Superintendent of Schools for this city.

A great deal is being said about Virginia who are leaving the State to go to other sections of the country. Some of the papers in the State call it unpatriotic, wrong and an abandonment of home rights. At the same time, in all probability, these very papers employ more helpers from other States than this. Be that as it may, it is not the duty of a Virginian man especially—staying at his old home simply to be patriotic when he can do better somewhere else. It is a matter of self-interest, and the consideration involved in it. One of the most important is one's own good and chances of advancement. Many a Virginian who has been absolutely unable to make headway for himself where he has been raised and is well known, has sought other fields and made his mark, a name for himself, arisen to fame—Abandon Virginia!

Good Roads.  
The automobile reconnoitering excursion may have been necessary to convince the State parties concerned that some of the so-called public thoroughfares in Eastern and Piedmont Virginia were unimproved. It was a good thing, but surely new evidence was needed to convince the people of this State of that deplorable fact. We shall never see the day when the system of roads, the one of the agricultural districts to realization of the enormous effect upon their property and business operations of the absence of good highways, and sometimes a despair of producing any fruitful impression on a self-interest seems strong enough to pierce—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

**Commission Government.**